



## THE REDCLIFF REVIEW

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## TIME TO CLEAN UP

It is not too early for the health departments of our municipalities to prepare for their spring clean-up day. The snow is gone, exposing to view the accumulated refuse of the winter month. In Canada we are favored with a covering mantle of snow during several months, and as a consequence, are inclined to be somewhat careless of sanitary conditions. With the coming of warmer weather, this neglect becomes a source of great danger, and, unless prompt action is taken, may give rise to serious epidemics.

Municipal councils and boards of health should initiate without delay plans for a general spring clean-up. Generous appropriations should be made for the purpose and a thorough organization developed for removal of refuse.

The local pride of the people should be appealed to on behalf of a clean home—an appeal rarely made in vain. In many of our towns and cities there are organizations interested in public questions, only requiring initiative to secure effective action. The beautifying of their home town should be made an incentive for energetic effort, thus increasing their interest and enthusiasm for the place called home.

## BEAUTIFY THE FARMS

During 1915 an agricultural survey was conducted by the commission of conservation on 400 farms in Ontario. In answer to the question "Are the grounds around the house beautiful?" it was found that 53 per cent of the replies were in the negative. In travelling over Canada one cannot but be impressed by the general untidiness and the absence of plan or system in the planting and care of the farm home grounds.

Clean-up and Arbor Day campaigns, conducted each spring in many of our towns and cities, should be extended to rural communities. The first question the farmer asks is: "What will it cost?" feeling that he cannot afford it. It will cost a little time in planning and work in planting, but these will be well repaid by the added attraction and consequently increased value of the farm. In many parts of Canada trees and shrubs for planting can often be secured from the wild. Nothing is better for home planting than the common trees from the surrounding woodlands or shrubs purchased from an agent are superior to those native to the district, and no purchased vines can surpass some of those growing wild, such as the Virginia creeper, bitter sweet or the wild grape. Many of the choicest wild flowers, when transplanted to the flower border, often flourish more than in the wild. Yet in spite of the ease with which these attractions may be obtained, many farm home grounds are unplanted, untidy and unattractive. All that is needed to make them really beautiful is a little planning and care.

The Grain Growers Grain Company and kindred companies appear to be very much concerned about the extra powers given the grain commission at the present session of the federal parliament. It is quite natural that any corporation like

the one above named, which pulled down 500 per cent profit on their wheat business should feel a little peeved at the thought of having this enormous profit reduced by giving farmers in congested districts a square deal. Their chief reason for complaint appears to be that they are afraid the provisions of the Canada Grain Act will be disturbed, and the poor farmers will suffer by it. However, so long as we have the recent railway commission which can order a railway to send cars enough to a given point to relieve the congestion at that point we need have no fear that the farmers' interests will be properly safeguarded no matter what changes may be made in the Grain Act.

A scheme is now on foot in some of the Calgary churches to have the laymen of the different churches concerned take the services periodically. Because of the absence of Rev. G. L. for the last two weeks this scheme was followed in the Presbyterian church here and the experience proved so successful that we can see the wisdom of the movement in Calgary. The idea is prompted, not because of any feeling against the regular minister, but simply as a means of trying to create a keener interest in church work by the ordinary laymen, and we have no doubt the scheme will accomplish this.

Here is good news from China. Yuan Shi Kai has found that he could not turn a republic into a monarchy, and China has turned back to a republic again.

## FARMERS RUIN FORESTS

Ontario's Better Experience—Quebec and British Columbia's Methods

It is only a matter of a few years at most until every Canadian Province compels its settlers to knuckle down to the law of fair play in the matter of slash and brush burning, writes Robert Black of the Canadian Forestry Association. With the continued improvement in railway precautions against forest fires, the question of dealing with the settlers becomes more and more urgent. Regulations covering fire prevention as laid down by the Dominion Railway Board upon the steam roads have relieved them of much of their old reputation as the chief cause of forest destruction in Ontario. It is an unquestioned fact that the scores of fires in recent years, large and small, between Vancouver and North Bay, were then partly caused by them. But the relatively unimportant factor in Ontario's losses, Ontario now has no permit system and is partly for the absence of it in very large annual sacrifices of timber.

The tendency of all the Provincial Governments is undoubtedly in the direction of settlers' permit systems. British Columbia manages to enforce fairly stringent regulations governing the burning of brush and slash, without much offence to the farming population. It is even said that the settlers have accepted the law and its administration as the only fair method of overcoming a danger the consequences of which they share in common with the lumbermen. Quebec is making an earnest effort to get ahead of the necessity for Province-wide control of slash and brush firing. Prosecutions of guilty parties are becoming more frequent and magistrates are increasing the severity of punishment. It may be that a larger and better regulated effort to control the settlers from setting off fires during the danger seasons, but the department has shown determination in the matter and will gradually overcome the hardships.

Now Brunswick has taken steps which may mean a Province-wide control of settlers' fires. A special regulation of the Department of Lands and Mines was put into force blanketing the settlements of Hesse and Grimmer in the county of Redcliff. In the matter and with gradually overcome the hardships. Now Brunswick has taken steps which may mean a Province-wide control of settlers' fires. A special regulation of the Department of Lands and Mines was put into force blanketing the settlements of Hesse and Grimmer in the county of Redcliff. In the matter and with gradually overcome the hardships.

## HINTS TO Hired MAN BY VETERAN FARMER

Little Thoughtful Kneads That Make a Kind Helper Worth While—

Some one has said "that a bad servant maketh a bad master," and it stands to reason that if one cannot serve properly he will never know what he is being served well. It is past to begin with the will to serve to the utmost limits of our power. For instance, the hired man of to-day is inclined to stand too fast to the land and fast rules of engagement, that what he bargains for he will do and nothing more. He has no interest in the work, therefore, beyond getting the daily round, and becomes a mere mechanical tool.

The machinery and tools around the farm are an expensive item to the farmer, as breakdowns frequently occur, but it is a well known fact that quite a lot of breakages could be avoided by more careful handling. How often are the double-tree smashers by careless hitching, a twist on the tug, or what is more common, with careless teamsters, attaching the double-tree to the wagon the wrong way, and putting the strain on the weak side, and when heavy pulling is necessary they immediately give way. The writer has an experience of this some other time ago.

Again, the farmer may not see the hired man out with a plow. If it works all right, well and good, but if it is not so, he does not really try to remedy them. "It is up to the farmer," he says, if the plow does not go straight. Now, this is a great mistake. It is up to him, and by trying to remedy the defects he would be gaining knowledge that would stand him in good stead in after years.

Then, a team of horses are hitched to a plow and harrow, all the horses do not take an equal share of the work, still the unobedient servant keeps hitching them up with the same length of tug and drives away. The result being that instead of four horses doing the work, two, or perhaps nearly one, is doing it. A little study of the animals would at once show you the necessity of adjusting the traces.

A horse's shoulder gets 'out of order, it is too late when an open-rope appears to tell the farmer the remedy should have been applied before then, and when this happens there is something radically wrong with the collar. When the horse begins to show the least signs of halting the remedy should have been applied; an old collar procured and a hole cut in the collar before the horse and take no further notice whether they are consuming it or no. The careful driver watches attentively the condition of his team, and regulates the diet accordingly.

But to do all this requires an interest in the work and the will to serve. Every young man should begin with the idea that he is to be a master some day (I use the word master as indicating an employee of labor), put a high ideal before you, and if you fall short you will at least be a little further on the way to success. The farmer should note also when he is being well served. A little word of encouragement goes a long way in the dreary round of toil and cheers the worker on.—J. M. Taylor, of Manitoba.

## Some Days Are Months!

A day is generally supposed to be a period of twenty-four hours, but this is not necessarily so. The period of the sun's position above the horizon also constitutes a day.

The actual measure of time covered by a day as we know it is 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds. The parts of Norway that last two whole months without interruption that the sun never sets. At the end of the period of the longest day in Spitzbergen, while the shortest only registers two and a half hours!

Potomac's longest day is nineteen hours, and the shortest five. At Ham-burg the longest is seventeen, and the shortest seven. London's longest day is, roughly, sixteen and a half, with the shortest about eight hours.

## Bishop's Great Record

An amusing story of how he won the title of being the champion once-upon-a-thrower among the clergy is told by the Bishop of Chelmsford. When "Pier" of a London parish he took a party of working men to Kippin Forest and was there challenged to have a throw at the cannon. He accepted and was given seven balls. Then something happened which would not happen again were he to live to be as old as Methusalem. With these seven balls he knocked off seven opponents. He had lived on the regulation of that fact ever since. When anyone asked him to have a cannon throw he said, "You see, I have knocked seven of with seven balls and then I will speak to you."

## UNFAIR PROFITS

Several English Restaurants Making Money Out of New Budget Act

While many small restaurants and coffee shops in poor districts in England have found their business diminishing through the rise in the price of food to such an extent that they have been obliged to put up the shutters, it is a wonderful fact that popular restaurants and cafes which are the property of large firms are now making bigger profits than ever. In spite of restrictions these large firms managed to lay in huge stocks of food-stuffs before the Budget came into operation, and they are now selling these foodstuffs at the Budget prices, or else charging the old prices and giving the public less for the money. Even if restaurants are buying food at the advanced prices, however, the price at which they retail it ensures an enormous profit. Take, for instance, the profit on a four-pound loaf, when three or four times the price of bread and butter are sold for 4 cents. It works out at about 11. It is, however, on cups of tea, coffee, and cocoa that the greatest profits are made. Big firms, buying large quantities of materials for these beverages, get them at wholesale prices. It has been estimated that it is possible to get eighty-five cups out of a pound of tea. In normal times these restaurants charged 4 cents per cup, which, at a low estimate, works out at about 13, profit on the pound, but since the Budget they have increased the price to 5 cents a cup—an increase for which there is not the slightest justification, as the profit already made is sufficient to pay the extra tax three or four times over.

Readers, however, should bear in mind that they need not pay more than the Government fixed prices for sugar, namely, granulated, 8 cents a pound; white Java, 7 cents; and lump, 10 cents. It reads with the housewife to see that the sugar is what it is represented to be. Some firms have been selling granulated sugar at advanced prices by calling it "pure cane sugar," owing to the popular notion that cane sugar is the best. It is a matter of fact, nearly all the sugar on the market is cane sugar. White Java has been palmed off on customers at the price fixed for granulated, but the former is inferior to the latter, as it contains a large percentage of moisture.

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## TOWN OF REDCLIFF

## Sale of Lots Forfeited Under Tax Inforcement Proceedings

NOTICE is hereby given that the town of Redcliff will again offer for sale by Public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the 24th day of March, A.D., 1916, at Crowe's Hall, Broadway, in the Town of Redcliff, the lots previously offered for sale by the said town on the 26th and 27th of January last, on which no bid of the upset price or more was received. These lots will be offered for sale at the same upset prices and terms as contained in the notices which appeared in the issues of the Alberta Gazette on the 31st day of December, A.D., 1915, and 15th of January, A.D., 1916 and in the issues of the Redcliff Review on the 31st day of December A.D. 1915, and 6th, 13th and 20th days of January A.D. 1916.

F. H. COURTNELL,  
Secretary-Treasurer

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